

Transliteration Table

ARABIC TRANSLITERATION TABLE rev. 1.4 (SIGNS)					
SIGNS	Name	Sound Origin (Pronunciation)	Elongation Counts (Harakah)	Representated By	Examples
ا	Alif				
َ (1st Short Vowel)	Fathah/Zabar (Defaults on all letters except Alif)	Chest Area e.g. 'u' in sun	1	A, a	مَ (ma), بَ (ba), أَ ('a), إ ('a), عَ ('a), أُ ('a)
ِ (2nd Short Vowel)	Kasrah/Zer	Chest Area e.g. 'i' in pin, not as 'e' in bed	1	I, i	مِ (mi), بِ (bi), إِ ('i), إ ('i), عِ ('i), أُ ('i)
ُ (3rd Short Vowel)	Dammah/Pesh	Chest Area e.g. 'u' in put, not as 'o' in November	1	U, u	مُ (mu), بُ (bu), أُ ('u), أُ ('u), عُ ('u), أُ ('u)
اَ 1st long Vowel (Short Madd)	Alif madd (Fathah is preceeding) Please also see Alif Maqsurah ع	<u>Chest Area</u> e.g. 'a' in father	2	Ā, ā (Bar on the top)	مَا (mā), بَا (bā) شَيْطَانُ (Shay.ṭān) Phonetic (Shai.ṭān), هَذَا (Ha.zā), ذَا (Zā)
إِ 2nd long Vowel (Short Madd)	Ya madd (Kasrah is preceeding) Please also see: ي (ya), اِيّ (ai), عِ (hamzah), عِ (Alif Maqsurah)	<u>Chest Area</u> e.g. 'i' in machine	2	Ī, ī (Bar on the top)	الَّذِينَ ('Al.la.zī.na), اِيّ ('Ī), دَارِي (Dā.rī), فِي (Fī), ذِي (Zī)
أُ 3rd long Vowel (Short Madd)	Waw madd (dammah is preceding) Alif is added but not pronounced when no consonant after it. Please also see: و (w), أَوْ (au), The Silent letters, Madd Al-Leen,	<u>Chest Area</u> e.g. 'u' in rule	2	Ū, ū (Bar on the top)	عَاكِفُونَ ('Ā.ki.fūn), يُؤْمِنُوا (Yu'.mi.nū), بُوَا (bū), مُوَا (mū) أَرْجِعُوا ('Ir.ji.ʿū), أَوْتِي ('Ū.ti.ya), ذُو (Zū)
أَ 1st Tanween	Double Fathah (Accusative Case) (Nunation) Alif or Ya (ي) is added but not pronounced when no consonant after it	Fathah + Nun Sakin (َ + ْ)	1	an (a + n)	مَ (man) نُوحًا (Nū.han), شُكْرًا (Sha.kū.ran), شَدِيدًا (Sha.dī.dan) سُدَى (Su.dan), هُدَى (Hu.dan), ضَحَى (Du.han)
إِ 2nd Tanween	Double Kasrah (Genitive Case) (Nunation)	Kasrah + Nun Sakin (ِ + ْ)	1	in (i + n)	ج (min),
أُ 3rd Tanween	Double Dammah (Nominative Case) (Nunation)	Dammah + Nun Sakin (ُ + ْ)	1	un (u + n)	مُ (mun), عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ('A.zā.bun 'A.lī.mun)
◌ْ	Sukoon/Sakin (Static/Still)	The sukoon sign signifies the absence of a vowel	0	The consonant letters, without a vowel sign	بَتَّ (Ba.ta), تَبَّ (tib), تَبَّ (tab), تَبَّتْ (Tub.tu), تَبَّتْ (Tub.ti), تَبَّتْ (Tub.ta), تَبَّتْ (Ta.ba), تَبَّتْ (Ba.ta), تَبَّتْ (Bit)

Transliteration Table

					مَم (mam), مِم (mim), مُم (mum) يُؤْمِنُوا (Yu'.mi.nū)
◌ْ	Shaddah	The shaddah sign signifies the doubling of the consonants	0	Two, same consonant letters, one with sukoon (without vowel sign) and the other with vowel sign. The sign signifies the doubling of the consonant	بَتَّ (Ba.ta) بَتَّ (Bat.ta) Phonetic (Batta) بِتَّ (Bit.ta) Phonetic (Bitta) تَبَّ (Tab.ba) Phonetic (Tabba) تِبَّ (Bit.tu) Phonetic (Bittu) تَبَّتْ (Tab.bat) Phonetic (Tabbat) تَبَّتْ (Bat.tat) Phonetic (Battat) تُبَّ (tub.bi) Phonetic (tubbi) مَمَّ (mam.ma) Phonetic (mamma) مَمَّ (mam.mi) Phonetic (mammi) مَمَّ (mam.mu) Phonetic (mammu)
~	Prolonged Madd	Further elongation than long vowels madd	4, 5, and 6	Ā, ā, Ī, ī, Ū, ū or Ā, ā, Ī, ī, Ū, ū	الضَّالِّينَ (Al-dāl.li.na), شَاءَ (shā'a) الضَّالِّينَ (Al-dāl.li.na), شَاءَ (shā'a)
◌ِ	Superscript Alif	(same as Alif madd)	2	ā	هَذَا (Hā.zā), الرَّحْمَنِ (Al-r.rah.mā.ni), الْكِتَابِ (Al.ki.tā.bu)
◌ِ	Subscript Alif	(same as Ya madd)	2	ī	يَهُ (Bi.hī), هَذِهِ (Ha.zi.hī), اِبْرَاهِيمَ (Ib.rā.hī.mu)
◌ُ or ◌ُ	Inverted Dammah or Small waw	(same as Waw madd)	2	ū	لَهُ
(Sound) (N/A)	Ghunnah	Nasal sound, emitted from the nasal passage, without any function of the tongue.	2	(N/A)	وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ (Wu.jū.hun Yaw.ma.'i.zin) Phonetic (Wu.jū.huy Yau.ma.'i.zin) Please note: Bold representation will not be shown for clarity in the future, insha'Allah
Sound (N/A)	Qalqala	Release of sound, when following 4 letters have sukoon. [قَطْبُ جَدَّ] قَطْبُ جَدَّ If the letters occurs: 1- Middle (Weakest) 2- End (Strong) 3- Static Shaddah (Strongest) i.e. To stop on shaddah	(N/A)	Q, T, B, J, D (may be represented by Bold)	أَقْ (Aq), أَطْ (Aṭ), أَبْ (Ab), أَجْ (Aj) تَبَّتْ (Tab.bat) (weakest), تَبَّ (Tab) (Strongest if stopped on the ayah), كَسَبَ (Kasab) (Strong if stopped on the ayah) Please note: Bold representation will not be shown for clarity in the future, insha'Allah
م لا قلى صلى ج ○ ع ○ س س ...	PAUSE MARKS FOR PREFERRED STOPPING & CONTINUING OF RECITATION	1. م Must pause 2. لا Must continue 3. قلى Better to pause 4. صلى Better to continue 5. ج Allowed to pause or continue 6. ○ End of the ayah 7. ع End of the rukuh 8. ☼ Start of the hizb 9. ٱ Place of Sajdah 10. س To pause without Breathing. 11. ☼☼ may pause on either of them but not on both. Always put sukoon on the stopping letter and also ◌ِ (fathah tanween) becomes a natural madd (◌ِ) if stopped upon.	(N/A)	• (Full Stop) Always at the end of the word, unlike dot. , (Comma)	'If.kā. إِفْكَاءٌ Ayah References: (5:64:10) - Must pause (6:51:8) - Must continue (4:19:10) - Better to continue (4:23:49) - Better to pause (4:18:19) - Allowed to pause or continue (5:26:4) - may pause on either of them but not on both.

Transliteration Table

ARABIC transliteration Table rev. 1.4 (CONSONANTS)					
LETTERS (Consonants)	Name	Sound Origin (Pronunciation)	Elongation n Counts	Represented By	Examples
ء	Hamzah Please also see: أ (a), إ (ā), ع (‘a), آ (ā)	<u>Throat Area</u> Light Lowest part of the deep throat closest to the chest (هـ) خ ح ع هـ	1	' or ' closing quotation mark or Apostrophe	أ (‘a), إ (‘i), ع (‘u), ع (‘an), ع (‘in), ع (‘un), ع (‘) يُؤْمِنُوا (Yu'.mi.nū), قُرِئَ (Qu.ri.'a), أَبَى (‘i.laā), جَزَأَوْهُمْ (Ja.zā.'u.hum) سَيِّئَةٌ (Say.yi.'a.ian) Phonetic (Sai.yi.'a.iun)
أ, إ, ع, هـ, ح, خ	Same as Hamzah with different base				يُؤْمِنُوا (Yu'.mi.nū), قُرِئَ (Qu.ri.'a), أَبَى (‘i.laā), جَزَأَوْهُمْ (Ja.zā.'u.hum) سَيِّئَةٌ (Say.yi.'a.ian) Phonetic (Sai.yi.'a.iun) أَيْتَا (‘Ā.ti.nā) بَا (Ba'), مَأ (Ma'), بَا (Ba'), مَأ (Ma')
أ or إ (When at the beginning of the word)	Hamzatul Wasal (Conditional Hamza) Please also see: أ (a), إ (ā), ع (‘a), آ (ā)	In case of a noun with definite article, it is pronounced with a fathah when starting a word i.e. (أ = إ = إ) (ā = 'a), but silent (أ = إ) (ā) when continuing from previous letter or word. Please consult the solar and lunar letters. In case of irregular nouns without the definite article, it is pronounced with a kasrah when starting a word i.e. (أ = إ) (ā = 'i), but silent (أ) when continuing from previous word. In case of imperative verbs, we are going to look at the third letter, after hamzatul wasal which is the first. The first rule is, if the third letter have fathah (أ) or kasrah (إ), we are going to pronounce hamzatul wasal with kasrah (ā = 'i). The second rule is, if the third letter have dammah (أ), we are going to pronounce hamzatul wasal with dammah i.e. (أ = إ) (ā = 'u).	1	ā (ring over a) Noun with definite article, (أ = إ) (ā = 'a) or silent ā (bold ā). Irregular noun without the definite article, (أ = إ) (ā = 'i) or silent ā (bold ā). Imperative verb with third letter having fathah or kasrah, (أ = إ) (ā = 'i) Imperative verb with third letter having dammah, (أ = إ) (ā = 'u)	الَّذِي = الَّذِي (‘Al.la.zī) وَالَّذِي = وَالَّذِي (Wa 'Al.la.zī) Phonetic (Waāl la.zī) الشَّمْسِ (‘Alsh.sham.si); Phonetic (‘Alsh.shams) وَالشَّمْسِ (Wa 'Alsh.sham.si); Phonetic (Waālsh.shams) الْقَمَرِ (‘Al.qa.ma.ri), وَالْقَمَرِ (Waāl.qa.ma.ri) أَمْرًا (‘Im.ra.'a. iun) Phonetic (‘Im.ra.'ah) وَأَمْرًا (Wa 'Im.ra.'a. iun) Phonetic (Waām ra.'ah) أَسْمَ (‘Is.mun) Phonetic (‘Ism) وَأَسْمَ (Wa 'Is.mun) Phonetic (Waāsm) أَتَنَيْنِ (‘Is.na.tay.ni) Phonetic (‘Is.na.tain) وَأَتَنَيْنِ (Wa 'Is.na.tay.ni) Phonetic (Waāš na.tain) أَبْنِ (‘Ib.nun) Phonetic (‘Ibn) وَأَبْنِ (Wa 'Ib.nun) Phonetic (Waābn) أَمْرِي (‘Im.ri.'in) Phonetic (‘Im.ri') وَأَمْرِي (Wa 'Im.ri.'in) Phonetic (Waām.ri') أَتَنَيْنِ (‘Is.nay.ni) Phonetic (‘Is.nain) وَأَتَنَيْنِ (Wa 'Is.nay.ni) Phonetic (Waāš nain) أَبْنَةً (‘Ib.na.tun) Phonetic (‘Ib.nah) وَأَبْنَةً (Wa 'Ib.na.tun) Phonetic (Waāb nah) عَيْسَى أَبْنِ مَرْيَمَ (‘Ī.sā 'Ib.na Mar.ya.ma) Phonetic (‘Ī.sāāāb na Mar.yama) أَقْرَأَ (‘Iq.ra') أَهْدِنَا (‘Ih.di.nā), أَنْكُرُوا (‘Uz.ku.rū)
ع	‘Ain Please also see: ع (‘a), أ (a), إ (ā), آ (ā)	<u>Throat Area</u> Light Middle Part of the Throat (ح) خ ح ع هـ	1	' or ` Opening quotation mark or Grave Accent	ع (‘a), ع (‘i), ع (‘u), ع (‘an), ع (‘in), ع (‘un) or ع (‘a), ع (‘i), ع (‘u), ع (‘an), ع (‘in), ع (‘un) عَاكِفُونَ (‘Ā.ki.fūn)
ب	Ba	<u>Lips Area</u> Light Inner Wet Part of the both lips joined together	1	B, b	ب (ba), ب (bi), ب (bu), ب (ban), ب (bin), ب (bun) ب (ba), ب (bi), ب (bu), ب (ban), ب (bin), ب (bun) بَب (Ba.ba)

Transliteration Table

		ف و م ب			
ت	Ta Please also see ط (Ṭa), ة (Ta)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Tip and the Upper portion of the tongue along with Gums (د ط) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	T, t	ت (ta), ت (ti), تُ (tu), تُ (tan), ت (tin), تُ (tun) ت (ta), ت (ti), تُ (tu), تُ (tan), ت (tin), تُ (tun) ت (Ba.ta), ت (Ta.ba), ت (Bi.ti), تُ (Bu.tu), تُ (Tu.ti), ت (Tu.bi.ta), ت (Ba.ta.ba), تُ (Bu.bu.ti), تُ (Ta.ti.bu), ت (Tu.bi.tu), تُ (Bi.ti.ba)
ة	Ṭa Pronounced as Ta. Occurs only at the end of a word "Ta Marbuta" or "Ta-o-Tanis" Please also see: ط (Ṭa), ت (Ta)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Tip and the Upper portion of the tongue along with Gums (د ط) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Ṭ, ṭ (dot above the letter) Becomes Ha when stopped upon it	سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ مَكِّيَّةٌ Sū.ra.ṭuāl Fā.ti.ha.ṭi Mak.kiy.ya.ṭun سُورَةُ (Sū.ra.ṭun) Phonetic (Sū.rah)
ط	Ṭa (heavy) Please also see: ت (Ta), ة (Ta)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خص ضغط قظ] [Kh, Ṣ, Ḍ, Gh, Ṭ, Q, Z] Tunnel mouth Tip and the Upper portion of the tongue along with Gums, using velarization (ت د) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Ṭ, ṭ (dot below the letter)	ط (ta), ط (ti), تُ (tu), تُ (tan), ط (tin), تُ (tun) ط (Ṭa) (thick heavy) شَيْطَانٌ (Shay.ṭān) (Shai.ṭān) (thick heavy)
ث	Sa Please also see: ص (Ṣa), س (Sa)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Lisped pronunciation of 'S'. The tip of the tongue is just below and outside the front upper teeth (ذ ظ) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Ṣ, ṣ (dot above the letter)	ث (sa), ث (si), تُ (su), تُ (sa), ث (si), تُ (su)
س	Sin (Sa) Please also see: ص (Ṣa), ث (Sa)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Tip of the Tongue along with Gums, Slight Gap. e.g. 'sce' in scene (ز ص) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	S, s	س (sa), س (si), سُ (su), سُ (san), س (sin), سُ (sun)
ص	Ṣād (Ṣa) Please also see: س (Sa), ث (Ṣa)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خص ضغط قظ] [Kh, Ṣ, Ḍ, Gh, Ṭ, Q, Z] Tunnel mouth Raise tip of the tongue, curved towards gums, with slight Gap, using velarization. e.g. 'saw' in sawn (ز س) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Ṣ, ṣ (dot below the letter)	ص (sa), ص (si), ص (su), ص (san), ص (sin), ص (sun) صَا (Ṣā) (thick heavy)

Transliteration Table

ج	Jīm (Ja)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Middle of the Tongue (ش ي) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	J, j	جَ (ja), جِ (ji), جُ (ju), جَ (jan), جِ (jin), جُ (jun)
ح	Ḥa Please also see: هـ (ha)	<u>Throat Area</u> Light Middle Part of the Throat (ع) غ خ ع ح هـ	1	Ḥ, ḥ (dot below the letter)	حَ (ḥa), حِ (ḥi), حُ (ḥu), حَ (ḥan), حِ (ḥin), حُ (ḥun)
هـ	Hā Please also see ح (ha)	<u>Throat Area</u> Light Lowest part of the deep throat closest to the chest (ء) غ خ ع ح هـ	1	H, h	هَ (ha), هِ (hi), هُ (hu), هَ (han), هِ (hin), هُ (hun) لَا بِيَه (Li.'a.bī.hi), هَذَا (Ha.zā)
خ	Kha	<u>Throat Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خص ضغط قَط] [Kh, Ṣ, Ḍ, Gh, Ṭ, Q, Z] Raising the Tongue Highest Part of the Throat (غ) غ خ ع ح هـ	1	Kh, kh	خَ (kha), خِ (khi), خُ (khu), خَ (khan), خِ (khin), خُ (khun) خَا (Khā) (thick heavy)
د	Dāl (Da) Please also see: ض (Ḍa)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Tip and the Upper Portion of the Tongue along with Gums (ت ط) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	D, d	دَ (da), دِ (di), دُ (du), دَ (dan), دِ (din), دُ (dun)
ض	Dād (Ḍa) Please also see: د (Da)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خص ضغط قَط] [Kh, Ṣ, Ḍ, Gh, Ṭ, Q, Z] Tunnel mouth Entire left or right edge of the tongue touching the upper molar teeth, using velarization () ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Ḍ, ḍ (dot below the letter)	ضَ (ḍa), ضِ (ḍi), ضُ (ḍu), ضَ (ḍan), ضِ (ḍin), ضُ (ḍun) ضَا (Ḍā) (thick heavy)
ذ	Zāl (Za) Please also see: ز (Za), ظ (Ẓa)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Lisped pronunciation of 'Z'. The tip of the tongue is just below and outside the front upper teeth (ث ظ) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Ẓ, ẓ (dot above the letter)	ذَ (za), ذِ (zi), ذُ (zu), ذَ (zan), ذِ (zin), ذُ (zun) هَذَا (Ha.zā), ذُو (Ẓū)

Transliteration Table

ز	Zāy (Za) Please also see: ذ (Ẓa), ظ (Ẓa)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Tip of the Tongue along with Gums, Slight Gap. e.g. 'z' in zoo (س ص) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Z, z	ز (za), ز (zi), ز (zu), ز (zan), ز (zin), ز (zun)
ظ	Zā Please also see: ذ (Ẓa), ز (Za)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خص ضغط قظ] [Kh, S, D, Gh, T, Q, Z] Tunnel mouth Lisped pronunciation of 'Z'. The tip of the tongue is just below and outside the front upper teeth, using velarization. (ذ ظ) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Z, z (dot below the letter)	ظ (za), ظ (zi), ظ (zu), ظ (zan), ظ (zin), ظ (zun) ظا (Ẓā) (thick heavy)
ر	Ra	<u>Tongue Area</u> ر (Ra) = light. ر (R) = generally light when preceded by و (i). ر (R) = light when preceded by silent ي (Y) and the third letter has ا (a) or و (u). ر (R) = light when preceded again by a static letter and the third letter has و (i). ر (Ra), ر (Ru) = heavy. ر (R) = heavy when preceded by ا (a) or و (u). ر (R) = heavy when preceded by ا (ā). ر (R) = heavy when preceded by و (i) but followed by one of the letters [خص ضغط قظ] [Kh, S, D, Gh, T, Q, Z] ر (R) = heavy when preceded again by static letter and the third letter has ا (a) or و (u). Tip of the Tongue along with Upper Gum () ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	R, r	ر (ra), ر (ri), ر (ru), ر (ran), ر (rin), ر (run) رسالة (Ri.sā.lah) (light) فِرْعَوْن (Fir.`awn) (light) Phonetic (Fir.`aun) طَيْر (Ṭayr) Phonetic (Ṭair) (light) خَيْر (Khayr) Phonetic (Khair) (light), سِحْر (Siḥr) (light) فِرْدَوْس (Fir.daws) (light) Phonetic (Fir.daus) رَسُول (Ru.sūl) (heavy), رَسُول (Ra.sūl) (heavy), لِنُورِ (Li.nur.si.la) (heavy), أُرْبِيلَ ('Ur.si.la) (heavy), الرَّحِيمَ ('Alr.ra.hīm) (heavy), أَرْجَعُوا ('Ir.ji.`ū), إِنِ ارْتَبْتُمْ ('I.niār.tab.tum) (heavy), وَأَرْصَادًا (Wa 'Ir.ṣā.dan) (heavy), الْفَجْرَ ('Al.fajr) (heavy), وَاصْبِرُوا (Waāṣ bi.rū) (heavy), وَاشْكُرُوا (Waāsh ku.rū) (heavy) Please note: ā = ā = 'A ā is a silent letter and insha'Allah will not be shown for clarity in the future.
ش	Shīn (Sha)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Middle of the Tongue e.g. 'sh' in she (ج ي) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Sh, sh	ش (sha), ش (shi), ش (shu), ش (shan), ش (shin), ش (shun), وَالشَّمْسِ (Waālsh sham.si) Please note: ā = ā = 'A ā, l is silent and insha'Allah will not be shown for clarity in the future.

Transliteration Table

		Please consult the hamzatul Wasal, silent, solar and lunar letters.			
غ	Ghain	<u>Throat Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خص ضغط قط] [Kh, S, D, Gh, T, Q, Z] Raising the Tongue Highest Part of the Throat (خ) غ خ ع ح ء هـ	1	Gh, gh	غ (gha), غ (ghi), غ (ghu), غ (ghan), غ (ghin), غ (ghun) غَا (Ghā) (thick heavy)
ف	Fa	<u>Lips Area</u> Light Outer dry part of the lower lip touches front teeth (ف) ف و م ب	1	F, f	ف (fa), ف (fi), ف (fu), ف (fan), ف (fin), ف (fun) فِي (Fī)
ق	Qāf (qa) Please also see: ك (Ka)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Heavy (more with Alif) [خص ضغط قط] [Kh, S, D, Gh, T, Q, Z] Raising the Tongue Farthest part of the tongue, the soft area of the mouth (ق) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Q, q	ق (qa), ق (qi), ق (qu), ق (qan), ق (qin), ق (qun) قَا (Qā) (thick heavy)
ك	Kāf (ka) Please also see: ق (Qa)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Little bit Above from ق, hard part of the mouth (ك) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	K, k	ك (ka), ك (ki), ك (ku), ك (kan), ك (kin), ك (kun)
ل	Lām (la)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Always light except when preceded by _ (a) Fat.hah or _ (u) Dam.mah. Front edge, upper portion, not the tip. (ل) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ Please consult the hamzatul Wasal, silent, solar and lunar letters.	1	L, l	ل (la), ل (li), ل (lu), ل (lan), ل (lin), ل (lun) نَصْرُ اللَّهِ ('Al.lāh) (heavy), قَالِ اللَّهُ (Qā.lā'āl lāh) (heavy), (Naṣ.ru'āl lāh) (heavy), بِسْمِ اللَّهِ (Bis.mi'āl lāh) (light), أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ ('A. 'ū.zu Bi'āl lāh) (light), لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (Lā 'I.lā.ha 'Il.lā 'Al.lāh) (light, light, light, heavy) Please note: ī = ā = 'A ā is silent and insha'Allah will not be shown for clarity in the future.
م	Mīm (ma)	<u>Lips Area</u> Light Outer or dry part of the lips joined together (م) ف و م ب	1	M, m	م (ma), م (mi), م (mu), م (man), م (min), م (mun)

Transliteration Table

ن	Nūn (na)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Tip of the Tongue. () ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	N, n	نَ (na), نِ (ni), نُو (nu), نَنَّ (nan), نِ (nin), نُنْ (nun)
و	Wāw (wa) Please also see: وُ (ū), وَا (au), The The silent letters, Madd Al-Leen,	<u>Lips Area</u> Light Join two lips Together but not touching, in circular formation () ف و م ب	1	W, w	وَ (wa), وَ (wi), وَ (wu), وَ (wan), وَ (win), وَ (wun) ذُو (Zuw) Phonetic (Zū)
وُ	(aw) Phonetic (au) Please also see: و (w), وُ (ū), The silent letters, Madd Al-Leen	Sounds like "Ow" in cow or "ou" in sound. Its does not sound like "Who"	1	au	أُو (Aw) Phonetic (Au), لُو (Law) Phonetic (Lau) مَوْتُ (Maw.tun) Phonetic (Mau.tun) نَوْم (Naw.mun) Phonetic (Nau.mun) أَلْمَوْج (Al.maw.ju) Phonetic (Al.mau.ju) مَوْر (Maw.run) Phonetic (Mau.run) لَوْن (Law.nun) Phonetic (Lau.nun) مَوْلَاكُم (Maw.lā.kum) Phonetic (Mau.lā.kum)
ي, ي, ي	Ya Please also see: يَ 'ī' (Ya madd), يَ (ai), يَ (ai) (hamzah), يَ (alif maqsuurah)	<u>Tongue Area</u> Light Middle of the Tongue e.g 'sh' in she (ج ش) ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ت د ط س ز ص ذ ث ظ	1	Y, y	يَ (ya), يَ (yi), يَ (yu), يَ (yan), يَ (yin), يَ (yun) سَيِّئَة (س ي ي ي ي) (Say.yi.'a.iun)
يَ or يَ	Alif Maqsuurah (same as Alif madd)		2	á Acute Accent over the letter	عَلَى (a.lā) Phonetic (a.lā) بِالْهُدَى (Bil.hu.dā) Phonetic (Bil.hu.dā) هُدَى (Hu.dā) Phonetic (Hu.dā) ذَاقُرْبَى (Zā Qur.bā) Phonetic (Zā Qur.bā)
يَ	(ay) Phonetic (ai) Please also see: Madd Al-Leen يَ (i) (Ya madd), يَ (ya), يَ (hamzah), يَ (alif maqsuurah)	<u>Chest Area</u> e.g. 'ie' in die, 'i' in time. It does not sound like "ai" in "Bail".	1	ai	أَي (Ay) Phonetic (Ai) كَي (Kay) Phonetic (Kai) لَيْسَ (Lay.sa) Ponetic (Lai.sa) بَيِّتَ (Bay.tun) Phonetic (Bai.tun) لَيْلَ (Lay.lun) Phonetic (Lai.lun) كَيْلَ (Kay.lun) Phonetic (Kai.lun) لَيْكِلَا (La.kay.lā) Phonetic (La.kai.lā) سَيْرَ (Say.run) Phonetic (Sai.run) شَيْبَ (Shay.bun) Phonetic (Shai.bun) أَيْنَ (Ay.na) Phonetic (Ai.na) بَيْنَ (Bay.na) Phonetic (Bai.na) جَنَّتَيْنِ (Jan.na.tay.ni) Phonetic (Janna.tai.ni) أَيِّدَ (Ay.din) Phonetic (Ai.din) أَلْمَيْسِرَ (Al.may.si.ri) Phonetic (Al.mai.si.ri) وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ (Wa.biāl.wā.li.day.ni) Phonetic (Wa.biāl.wā.li.dai.ni) شَيْطَانُ (Shay.ṭān) Phonetic (Shai.ṭān)
Dot ' '	The dot ' ' is used within a word, between the syllables, to help enunciate them and the whole word easily. A syllable is the unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants, forming the whole or a part of a word; e.g., there are two syllables in "water" and three in "inferno". But if it is at the end of the word, it means the stopping sign.				الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ 'Alr.raḥ.mā.ni 'Alr.ra.ḥī.mi (Words) 'Ar.raḥ.mā.nir ra.ḥīm (Phonetic)
Blank Space " "	The blank space is used to separate two words, including when merging occurs between two words.				الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ 'Alr.raḥ.mā.ni 'Alr.ra.ḥī.mi (Words) 'Ar.raḥ.mā.nir ra.ḥīm (Phonetic)

Transliteration Table

<p>l (ل), ā (أ or ا) w (و), y (ي) (The bold letters)</p>	<p>The silent letters</p>	<p>l (ل), ā (أ or ا) silent letters are at the beginning of the word, while y (ي) is at the end. The silent lām l (ل) is the case of a noun only, where as silent Alif ā (أ or ا) is the case of both verb and a noun.</p> <p>y (ي) shortens the Ya madd.</p> <p>w (و) is not pronounced in certain words.</p> <p>Silent letters will not be pronounced. Silent letters are letters that you can't hear when you pronounce the word, but that are there when you write the word. The goal is to reproduce the Arabic words correctly. But, at this time they will not be shown for clarity.</p> <p>Please consult the hamzatul Wasal, the solar and lunar letters.</p>	<p>الَّذِي = الَّذِي ('Al.la.zī) (Wa 'Al.la.zī) Phonetic (Waāl la.zī) الشَّمْس ('Alsh.sham.si); Phonetic ('Alsh.shams) وَالشَّمْس (Waālsh sham.si); Phonetic (Waālsh shams) وَالْقَمَر (Waāl.qa.ma.ri) Phonetic (Waāl qa.mar) زَكْوَة (Za.kāw.iun) Phonetic (Za.kāh) صَلْوَة (Ṣa.lāw.iun) Phonetic (Ṣa.lāh) حَيْوَة (ḥa.yāw.iun) Phonetic (ḥa.yāh) مَشْكُوَة (Mish.kāw.iun) Phonetic (Mish.kāh) أُولُو ('Uw.lū) Phonetic ('U.lū) أُولَئِكَ ('Uw.lā.'i.ka) Phonetic ('U.lā.'i.ka) أُولَى ('Uw.li) Phonetic ('U.li) هَذَا النَّبِيُّ (Ha.zā 'Al.bay.tu) Phonetic (Ha.zāāl baīt) فِي الْفُلْكِ (Fi 'Al.ful.ki) Phonetic (Fiyāl ful.ki) ذُو الْجَلَالِ (Zū 'Al.ja.lā.li) Phonetic (Zuwāl.ja.lāl) ذُو النِّعَامِ (Zū 'In.ti.qā.min) Phonetic (Zuwān.ti.qām) ذِي الْقُرْبَى (Zī 'Al.qur.bā) Phonetic (Ziyāl qur.bā) ذِي الْجَلَالِ (Zī 'Al.ja.lā.li) Phonetic (Ziyāl ja.lāl) ذُو مِرَّةٍ (Zū Mir.ra.īn) Phonetic (Zuw Mir.rah) ذَا الْقَرْنَيْنِ (Zā 'Al.qar.nay.ni) Phonetic (Zāāl qar.nain) ذَا قُرْبَى (Zā Qur.bā) Phonetic (Za Qur.bā) ذُو رَحْمَةٍ (Zū Raḥ.ma.īn) Phonetic (Zu Raḥ.ma.īn) دَامَالِ (Zā Mā.lin) Phonetic (Za Mā.lin) فِي هَذَا الْقُرْآنِ (Fī Hā.zā 'Al.qur.'ā.ni) Phonetic (Fī Hā.zal qur.'ān) قَالُوا النَّنْ (Qā.lū 'Al.'ā.na) Phonetic (Qā.lul 'ān) هَذَا الْكَبِيرُ (Hā.zā 'Ak.ba.ru) Phonetic (Hā.zā 'Ak.ba.ru)</p> <p>Please note: ā = ā = 'A ā, l are silent and insha'Allah will not be shown for clarity in the future.</p>
<p>n, m (Bold)</p>	<p>One of the respective rule of Nun Sakinah or Meem Sakinah may apply.</p>		
<p>Capital letters</p>	<p>Capital letter represents the first letter of the word. But the first letter of the merged word (the second word) is not represented by capital letter, but still maintains the blank space before it.</p>	<p>الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمِ 'Alr.raḥ.mā.ni 'Alr.ra.ḥī.mi (Words) 'Ar.raḥ.mā.nir ra.ḥīm (Phonetic)</p>	
<p>THE SOLAR AND LUNAR LETTERS الْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ وَالْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ</p>			
<p>SOLAR LETTERS الْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ</p>	<p>لَبَّاتْ جَحْجَحْ ذَرَزْ شَصْ صْ طَطْ غَغْ فُكْ لَمْ نْ هَوِي تْ ذَرَزْ شَصْ صْ طَطْ لَنْ (T, Ṣ, D, Z, R, Z, S, Sh, Ṣ, D, T, Z, L, N)</p> <p>Applicable to nouns only. The tip or the blade of the tongue is used in pronouncing the solar letters.</p> <p>When the definite article اَلْ ('Al) is followed by a solar letter, the ل (lam) will not be pronounced i.e. it will be silent, represented by l (bold l) and only اَ (hamzatul wasal) will merge with the solar letter.</p> <p>And, if the definite article اَلْ ('Al) is preceded by a consonant letter, then it will not be pronounced i.e. it will be silent, can be represented by āl (bold āl) and only the consonant letter will merge with the solar letter. Please consult the hamzatul wasal and the silent letters.</p> <p>e.g. وَالشَّمْس (Wa 'Alsh.sham.si); Phonetic (Waālsh shams)</p>	<p>الَّذِي = الَّذِي ('Al.la.zī) (Wa 'Al.la.zī) Phonetic (Waāl la.zī) الشَّمْس ('Alsh.sham.si); Phonetic ('Ash.shams) وَالشَّمْس (Wa 'Alsh.sham.si); Phonetic (Wash shams) الَّتَيْنِ ('Alt.ti.nu); Phonetic ('At.tin)</p> <p>Please note: ā = ā = 'A āl is silent and not shown for clarity</p>	

Transliteration Table

<p style="text-align: center;">LUNAR LETTERS اَلْخُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">أ ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن ه و ي أ ب ج د ه و ي (A, B, J, H, Kh, ّ, Gh, F, Q, K, M, H, W, Y)</p> <p>Applicable to nouns only. When the definite article اَلْ ('Al) is followed by a lunar letter, the اَل ('Al) will be pronounced i.e. اَلْ ('Al) will merge with the lunar letter.</p> <p>And, if the definite article اَلْ ('Al) is preceded by a consonant letter, then اَ (hamzatul wasal) will not be pronounced i.e. it will be silent, can be represented by ā (bold ā) and the consonant letter will merge with the ل (lam sakin). Please consult the hamzatul wasal and the silent letters.</p> <p>e.g. وَالْقَمَرِ (Wa 'Al.qa.ma.ri) Phonetic (Waāl qa.mar)</p>	<p>اَلْقَمَرِ ('Al.qa.ma.ri) Phonetic ('Al.qa.mar) وَالْقَمَرِ (Wa 'Al.qa.ma.ri) Phonetic (Wal qa.mar) اَلْجَارِ ('Al.jā.ru) Phonetic ('Al.jār) اَلْمَسْجِدُ ('Al.mas.ji.du) Phonetic ('Al.mas.jid) فِي الْمَسْجِدِ (Fī 'Al.mas.ji.di) Phonetic (Fil mas.jid) هَذَا الْبَيْتِ (Ha.zā 'Al.bay.tu) Phonetic (Ha.zal baīt) فِي الْفَلَكَ (Fī 'Al.ful.ki) Phonetic (Fil ful.ki) ذُو الْجَلَالِ (Žū 'Al.ja.lā.li) Phonetic (Žul.ja.lāl) ذِي الْقُرْبَى (Žī 'Al.qur.bā) Phonetic (Žil qur.bā) ذِي الْجَلَالِ (Žī 'Al.ja.lā.li) Phonetic (Žil ja.lāl) فِي هَذَا الْقُرْآنِ (Fī Hā.zā 'Al.qur.ā.ni) Phonetic (Fī Hā.zal qur.ān) قَالُوا لَنْ (Qā.lū 'Al.ā.na) Phonetic (Qā.lul 'ān)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Please note: ı = ā = 'A ā is silent and not shown for clarity</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">RULES OF NUN SAKINAH (N static) & TANWEEN (DEPENDING ON LETTER AFTER ن (N static) & TANWEEN ٍ (in), اَ (an), اُ (un)) "n" (bold n) represents one of these rules may apply.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">CLARITY اظهار (Iz.hār)</p>	<p>Nothing special is done i.e. pronounce crisp & clearly as written, if the letter after ن (n) and ٍ (in), اَ (an), اُ (un) is one of the ع ه و ع خ غ خ (Kh, Gh, h, ّ, h, ') the 6 letters of throat.</p>	<p>أَنْ أَدُوا ('An 'Ad.dū) شَيْئًا إِذَا (Shay.'an 'Id.dan) Phonetic (Shai.'an 'Id.dā) الْأَنْهَارِ ('Al.'an.hā.ru) Phonetic ('Al.'an.hār) أَحَقُّ هُوَ (A.haq.qun Hu.wa), أَنْعَمْتُ ('An. am.ta) سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ (Sa.mī. un 'A.lī.mun) مِنْ حَسَنَةٍ (Min Ha.sa.na.īn) عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا ('A.lī.man Ha.kī.man), مِنْ غَيْرٍ (Min Ghai.ri) قَوْلًا غَيْرٍ (Qaw.lan Ghai.ra) Phonetic (Qau.lan Ghai.ra) مَنْ خَيْرٍ (Min Khay.rin) Phonetic (Min Khai.rin) عَلِيمًا خَبِيرًا ('A.lī.man Kha.bī.ran) أَنْ أَتَذَرُ ('An 'An.zir), نُوْحًا إِلَى (Nū.han 'I.laā), عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ('A.za.bun 'A.lī.mun)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">CONVERSION إقلاب (Iq.lāb)</p>	<p>Change ب (b) into م (m) sound with ghunnah, if the letter after ن (n) and ٍ (in), اَ (an), اُ (un) is ب (b)</p>	<p>الْأَنْبِيَاءِ ('Al.'an.bi.yā.'a) Phonetic ('Al.'am.bi.yā.'a) قَدْ بَعْدَ (Qa.da.mun Ba.da) Phonetic (Qa.da.mum Ba.da) مِنْ بَعْدِ (Min Ba.di) Phonetic (Mim Ba.di) سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ (Sa.mī. un Ba.šī.run) Phonetic (Sa.mī. um Ba.šī.run) زَوْجٍ نَهِيْجٍ (Zaw.jin Ba.hī.jin) Phonetic (Zau.jim Ba.hī.jin)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HIDING إخفاء Can occur within one or between two words</p>	<p>Suppress the sound of ن (n) and ٍ (in), اَ (an), اُ (un) with Ghunnah, if the letters after ن (n) and ٍ (in), اَ (an), اُ (un) are one of the ض ص ش ز س ض ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك (T, Š, J, D, Ž, Z, S, Sh, Š, D, T, Z, F, Q, K)</p>	<p>وَلَمَنْ صَبَرَ (Wa La.man Ša.ba.ra) Phonetic (Wa La.man Ša.ba.ra) عَمَلًا صَالِحًا ('A.ma.lan Šā.li.han) Phonetic ('A.ma.lan Šā.li.hā) فَلَا تَنْتَسِيْ (Fa.lā Tan.sā) Phonetic (Fa.lā Tan.sā) وَرَجُلًا سَلَمًا (Wa Ra.ju.lan Sa.la.man) Phonetic (Wa Ra.ju.lan Sa.la.man) جُنْدًا (Jun.dan) Phonetic (Jun.dā) قِنَوَانٍ دَانِيَّةٍ (Qin.wā.nun Dā.ni.ya.īun) Phonetic (Qin.wā.nun Dā.ni.yah) أَنْ طَهَّرَا (An Ta.h.hi.rā) Phonetic ('An Ta.h.hi.rā) بَلَدَةً طَيِّبَةً (Bal.da.īun Tay.yi.ba.īun) Phonetic (Bal.da.īun Tai.yi.bah) أَنْزَلْنَا ('An.zal.nā) Phonetic ('An.zal.nā) أَوْ مَتَاعٍ زَبَدٍ ('Aw.ma.tā. in Za.ba.dun) Phonetic ('Au.ma.tā. in Za.ba.dun) يَنْفَقُونَ (Yun.fi.qū.na) Phonetic (Yun.fi.qūn) خَالِدًا فِيهَا (Kā.li.dan Fī.hā) Phonetic (Kā.li.dan Fī.hā)</p>

Transliteration Table

		<p>كُنْتُمْ (Kun.tum) Phonetic (Kun.tum)</p> <p>جَنَّتِ تَجْرِي (Jan.nā.tin Taj.rī) Phonetic ((Jan.nā.tin Taj.rī)</p> <p>عَذَابًا ضِعْفًا (ʿA.ẓā.ban ʿḌiʿ.fan) Phonetic (ʿA.ẓā.ban ʿḌiʿ.fā)</p> <p>يُنْذِرُونَ (Yun.za.rū.na) Phonetic (Yun.za.rūn)</p> <p>ضِلَّ ضَلَالًا (Ḍil.lin Ḍa.lā.lā) Phonetic (Ḍil.lin Ḍa.lā.lā)</p> <p>الْإِنْسَانِ (ʿAl.'in.sā.ni), يَكُنْ شَيْئًا (Ya.kun Shai.'an), مِنْ كَأْسٍ كَانْ (Min Ka'.sin Kā.na)</p>
<p>MERGING</p> <p>إدغام</p> <p>Must occur between two words</p>	<p>Merge without Ghunnah, the letter before ن (n) and و (in), ا (an), ا (un), with the letter after it, and also drop the ن (n) and و (in), ا (an), ا (un) sound, if the letters after ن (n) and و (in), ا (an), ا (un) is ل and ر (L and R).</p>	<p>مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ (Min Rab.bi.him) Phonetic (Mir rab.bi.him)</p> <p>غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا (Gha.fū.ran Ra. ḥi.man) Phonetic (Gha.fū.rar ra.ḥimā)</p> <p>وَرَحْمَةً لِّلْمُحْسِنِينَ (Wa Raḥ.ma.tan Lil.muḥ.si.nī.na) Phonetic (Wa Raḥ.ma.tal lil.muḥ.si.nīn)</p> <p>وَلَيْلٌ كُلُّ هُمْزَةٍ لَمَزَةٍ (Way.lun Li.kul.li Hu.ma.za.ʿīn Lu.ma.za.ʿīn) Phonetic (Way.lul li.kul.li Hu.ma.za.ʿīl lu.ma.zah)</p> <p>وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (Wa Lam Ya.kun La.hu Ku.fu.wan 'A.ḥa.ḍun) Phonetic (Wa Lam Ya.kul la.hu Ku.fu.wan 'A.ḥad)</p> <p>أَنْ رَأَاهُ (ʿAn Rā.hu); Phonetic (ʿAr rā.hu)</p> <p>لَنْ لَمْ (La.'in Lam); Phonetic (La.'il lam)</p> <p>يَكُنْ لَهُ (Ya.kun La.hu); Phonetic (Ya.kul la.hu)</p>
	<p>Merge with Ghunnah, the letter before ن (n) and و (in), ا (an), ا (un), with the letter after it, and also drop the ن (n) and و (in), ا (an), ا (un) sound, if the letters after ن (n) and و (in), ا (an), ا (un) is one of these four letter ي ن م و (Y, N, M, W).</p>	<p>مَنْ يَبْدَأُ (Man Yab.da.'u) Phonetic (Mai yab.da.'u)</p> <p>يَوْمَئِذٍ يَنْفِرُونَ (Yaw.ma.'i.zin Ya.ta.far.ra.qū.na) Phonetic (Yau.ma.'i.zi ya.ta.far.ra.qūn)</p> <p>مَنْ نَعْمَةٍ (Min Ni'.ma.ʿīn) Phonetic (Min ni'.mah)</p> <p>أَفَأَنْ مَاتَ (ʿA.fa.'in Mā.ta) Phonetic (ʿA.fa.'im mā.ta)</p> <p>قَرِيبٌ مُّجِيبٌ (Qa.rī.bun Mu.jī.bun) Phonetic (Qa.rī.bum mu.jī.bun)</p> <p>مِنْ وَلِيٍّ (Min Wa.lī.in) Phonetic (Miw wa.lī.in)</p> <p>أَنْكَالًا وَجَحِيمًا (ʿAn.kā.lan Wa Ja.ḥi.man) Phonetic (ʿAn.kā.law wa Ja.ḥi.mā) (ʿAn.kā.lau wa Ja.ḥi.mā)</p> <p>أَوْثَانًا وَتَخْلُقُونَ (ʿAw.sā.nan Wa Takh.lu.qū.na) Phonetic (ʿAw.sā.naw Wa Takh.lu.qūn); (ʿAu.sā.nau Wa Takh.lu.qūn); (ʿAw.sā.nan Ma.wad.da.ia); Phonetic (ʿAw.sā.nam Ma.wad.dah) (ʿAu.sā.nam Ma.wad.dah)</p> <p>وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ (Wu.jū.hun Yaw.ma.'i.zin); Phonetic (Wu.jū.huy Yau.ma.'iz) (au = aw)</p> <p>عَامِلَةٌ نَّاصِبَةٌ (ʿĀ.mi.la.ʿīn Nā.ṣi.ba.ʿīn); Phonetic (ʿĀ.mi.la.ʿīn Nā.ṣi.bah)</p> <p>يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ (Yaw.ma.'i.zin Nā.'i.ma.ʿīn); Phonetic (Yau.ma.'i.zin Nā.'i.mah)</p>
	<p>No إدغام merging occurs within the same word.</p>	<p>بُنْيَانُهُمْ (Bun.yā.nu.hu.mu); Phonetic (Bun.yā.nu.hum)</p> <p>صِبْوَانٍ (Ṣin.wā.nun); Phonetic (Ṣin.wān)</p> <p>الدُّنْيَا (ʿAld.dun.yā); Phonetic (ʿAd.dun.yā)</p>
<p>RULES OF MEEM SAKINAH م (M static) (DEPENDING ON LETTER AFTER م (M Static))</p> <p>"m" (bold m) represents one of these rules may apply.</p>		

Transliteration Table

MERGING إدغام الشَّوْى	Merging with ghunnah occurs when م (M static) is followed by another م (M), in other words shaddah occurs م (m.m) or (m m).			أَرَأَيْتُمْ مَا (ʿA.ra.ʿai.tum Mā) لَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ (La.kum Mā.ka.sab.tum) لَهُمْ مَاذَا (La.hum Mā.zā) نَفْسُ مَاذَا (Naf.sum ma.zā)		
HIDING إخفاء الشَّوْى	Suppressed with ghunnah, not clearly sounding , occurs when م (M) is followed ب (B).			فَلَمَّا أَنْبَأَهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ (Fa.lam.mā ʿAn.ba.ʿa.hum Bi.ʿas.mā.ʿi.him) Phonetic (Fa.lam.mā ʿAm.ba.ʿa.hum Bi.ʿas.mā.ʿi.him) لَكُمْ بِهِ (La.kum Bi.hi) هُمْ بَارِزُونَ (Hum Bā.ri.zū.na)		
CLARITY اظهار الشَّوْى	Remaining 26 letters with no special rules and no ghunnah.			عَنْهُمْ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ (ʿ An.hum Wa ʿIs.tagh.fir) Phonetic (ʿ An.hum Was tagh.fir) لَهُمْ أَيْنَ (La.hum ʿAi.na)		
ELONGATION OF VOWEL LETTERS						
RULES OF MADD-I اَ (ā) وُ (ū) يَ (ī) (Madd Letters)	NATURAL MADD	This occurs when letters of madd (with sukoon) is not followed by or preceded by a Hamza ء or Sukoon ْ. The three 3 Letters of the madd with vowel sounds are اَ (ā), وُ (ū), يَ (ī). Only the preceding consonant letter will have those vowel signs (a), (i), (u), the madd letter itself will have sukoon (static) on it.	2	الْمِيزَانَ (ʿAl.mī.zān), نُوحِيَهَا (Nū.hī.hā), يَا هَامَانُ (Yā Hā.mā.nu), أَرْجِعُوا (ʿIr.jī. ʿū), فَيْلًا (Qī.lā), هَذَا (Ha.zā) يَقُولُونَ (Ya.qū.lū.na), قَالَ (Qā.lā)		
	REPLACEMENT MADD OR MADD AL-IWAD	Double Fathah (Tanween) اَ (an) becomes a natural madd اَ (ā), if stopped upon.	2	نِسَاءً (Ni.sā.ʿan) Phonetic (Ni.sā.ʿā.) أَفْوَاجًا (ʿAf.wā.jan) Phonetic (ʿAf.wā.jā.) عَفْوًا غَفُورًا (ʿ A.fū.wan Gha.fū.ran) Phonetic (ʿ A.fū.wan Gha.fū.rā.) عَفْوًا قَدِيرًا (ʿ A.fū.wan Ka.dī.ran) Phonetic (ʿ A.fū.wan Ka.dī.rā)		
	SUBSTITUTION MADD OR MADD AL-BADAL	Hamzah occurs before madd letters.	2	أَمَنُوا (ʿĀ.ma.nū) (أَمْنًا, ʿU.tū) إِيمَانًا (ʿĪ.mā.nan), أَوْثُوا (ʿŪ.tū)		
RULES OF MADD-II (hamzah ء after the letters of the madd)	CONNECTED MADD OR AL-MADD AL-MUTTASIL	If both hamzah and madd letter occurs in the same word.	4/5	السَّمَاءِ (ʿAls.sa.mā.ʿi) سَبَيْتَ (Sī.ʿat), مَلَائِكَةً (Ma.lā.ʿi.ka.ʿiṭun), طَائِفَةً (Ṭā.ʿi.fa.ʿiṭun) خَطِئْتَهُ (Kha.ṭī.ʿa.ʿiṭan), سَنَوَ (Sū.ʿa), سنو		
	SEPARATED MADD OR AL-MADD AL-MUNFASIL	If hamzah and madd letter occurs in two different words, i.e. madd letter at the end of first letter and hamzah at the start of second letter.	2/4/5	يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ (Yā ʿAy.yu.hā ʿAln.nā.su) Phonetic (Yā ʿAy.yu.han nā.su) وَلَوْ مَوَّاهُ أَنْفُسُكُمْ (Wa Lū.mū ʿAn.fu.sa.kum) فِي أَنْفُسُكُمْ (Fī ʿAn.fu.sa.kum) إِنَّا أَوْحَيْنَا (ʿIn.nā ʿAw.hai.nā) Phonetic (ʿIn.nā ʿAu.hai.nā)		
RULES OF MADD-III	DUE TO VOLUNTARY STOP OR ARIDTH US SUKOON	1. A sukoon will be place on the last letter, if voluntary stop or verse endings. 2. When a madd letter got exposed to sukoon because of voluntary stop or verse ending.	2/4/5	الرَّجِيمِ (ʿAlr.ra.hī.mi) الرَّجِيمِ (ʿAlr.ra.hīm.)		
	EASY GOING MADD OR MADD AL-LEEN	Sukoon after silent يَ or يُ, preceded by Fat’has (not technically a madd letter). (ay = ai) (aw = au)	2/4/5	السَّوْءِ (ʿAls.saw.ʿi) السَّوْءِ (ʿAs.saū.ʿi) يَوْمَئِذٍ (Yaw.ma.ʿi.zin) Phonetic (Yau.ma.ʿiz) الْبَيْتِ (ʿAl.bay.ti) (ʿAl.bai.ti) (ʿAl.baīt.) شَيْءٍ (Shay.ʿin) Phonetic (Shai.ʿin), (Shai.ʿi) عَيْنُ (ʿ Aīn)		
RULES OF MADD-IV	MANDATORY OR MADD AL LAZIM AL-KALAMI	Permanent, Real Sukoon after letter of madd, in one word. It is the longest elongations. Occurs with Alif madd letter.	6	ءَالَيْنَ وَقَدْ (ʿĀl.ʿā.na Wa Qad) دَابَّةٍ (Dāb.ba.ʿiṭin) الْحَاقَّةُ (Al.hāq.qa.ʿiṭu) الطَّائِمَةُ الْكُبْرَى (ʿAlṭ.tām.ma.ʿiṭu ʿAl.kub.rā)		

Transliteration Table

(real sukoon ْ after the madd letter)		Proper sukoon, عَا لَئِنَّ , is in only two places in Quran. Also, when shaddah occurs after the letter of madd. Shaddah mean two letters first static and second have Harakah on it.		الصَّالِّينَ ('Alīd.ḍāl.līn.)
RULES OF MADD-V	THE CONNECTING MADD OR MADD AS SILLAH	This refers to the masculine pronoun of a third person. (His book) كِتَابُهُ (Ki.tā.bu.hu), (His hand) يَدُهُ (Ya.da.hu). هُ (hu) is similar to هُوَ (ū) vowel sound, that is why it is included in rules of the madd. 1. If either letter before or after this pronoun ه (hu) is static, there is no madd at all. 2. If the letter before it is not silent and after it is hamzah, prolong ه (hu) to 2, 4, or 5 Harakah. 3. If any other letter besides hamzah or sukoon, meaning letters before and after has vowel signs then prolong to 2 Harakah only.	0 2/4/5 2	عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ (ʿ A.lay.hu 'Al.la.ha) Phonetic (ʿ A.lai.hul la.ha) جَاءَهُ الْأَعْمَى (Jā.'a.hu 'Al.'a` .mā) Phonetic (Jā.'a.hul 'a` .mā) إِلَيْهِ يَرْجِعُ (ʾI.lay.hi Yur.ja.` u) Phonetic (ʾI.lai.hi Yur.ja.` u) مَالَهُ أَخْلَدَهُ (Mā.la.hū 'Akh.la.da.hu) لَعَلَّهُ يَرْكَبُ (La.`al.la.hū Yaz.zak.kā)
RULES OF MADD-VI (madd al lazim al harfi)	AL MUQATA'AAT (THE 14 LETTERS) (when to do madd and when not to)	1. The only letter which is pronounced by name without any madd, is ا (Alif). 2. There are only five letters which are pronounced precisely with madd of 2 Harakah: ح (Hā), ر (Rā), ط (Ṭā), هـ (Hā), ي (Yā) — (حَيَّ طَهْرَ) — 3. The remaining eight letters which are pronounced precisely with madd of 6 Harakah are: س (Sīn), ص (Ṣād), ع (ʿ aīn), ق (Qāf), ك (Kāf), ن (Nūn), ل (Lām), م (Mīm) — (نَقَصَ عَسَلَكُمْ) Note: When pronouncing the single letter, we'll consider the pronouncing spelling of the letter, which makes Tajweed rules to be applicable in a different way i.e. ل = لَام (Lām), ص = صَاد (Ṣād), م = مِيم (Mīm), ع = عَيْن (ʿ aīn).	0 2 6	الْتَمَّ (Alif.lām.mīm) Phonetic (Alif.lāmmīm) الْتَمَصَ (Alif.lām.mīm.ṣād) Phonetic (Alif.lāmmīm.ṣād) الْتَمَرَ (Alif.lām.mīm.rā) Phonetic (Alif.lāmmīm.rā) طَهَّ (Ṭā.hā) Phonetic (Ṭā.hā) كَتَهَيَّصَ (Kāf.hā.yā.` aīn.ṣād) Phonetic (Kāf.hā.yā.` aīn.ṣād) عَقَقَ (ʿ Aīn.sīn.qāf) Phonetic (ʿ Aīn.sīn.qāf) حَمَّ (Hā.mīm) Phonetic (Hā.mīm)
ADVANCE RULES (NOT VERY COMMON IN THE QUR'AN)				
SPECIAL TYPES OF IDGHAAM إِدْغَام (MERGING) When Two Letters Merge Together	TWO SAME LETTERS	Any time a static letter (with sukoon) is followed by the same letter إِدْغَام merging occurs without qalqalah. And, if the two letters happen to be two nuns نُنْ or two meems مَمْ then ghunnah also occurs. Also called nun and meem shaddah respectively.		(Merging with ghunnah) إِنَّ ('In.na) Phonetic ('Inna) مِمَّا (Mim.mā) Phonetic (Mimmā) مِنْ نَعْمَةٍ (Min Ni`.ma.tīn) Phonetic (Minni`.ma.tīn) أَمْ مَاذَا ('Am Mā.zā) Phonetic ('Ammā.zā) (Merging without ghunnah, and qalalah) قُلْ لَكُمْ (Qul La.kum) Phonetic (Qulla.kum) قَدْ دَخَلُوا (Qad Da.kha.lū) Phonetic (Qadda.kha.lū) اضْرِبْ بَعْضَكَ الْحَجَرَ (ʾId.rib Bi.`a.ṣā.ka Al.ḥa.ja.ra) Phonetic (ʾId.ribbi.`a.ṣā.kal ḥa.ja.ra) فَلَا يَسْرِفُ فِي الْقَتْلِ (Fa.lā Yus.rif Fī Al.qat.li) Phonetic (Fa.lā Yus.rifil qat.li) يَذَرِكُمْ الْمَوْتُ (Yud.rik.ku.mu Al.maw.tu) Phonetic (Yud.rikku.mul mau.tu) أَذْهَبَ بِكَتَابِي (ʾIz.hab Bi.ki.tā.bī) Phonetic (ʾIz.habbi.ki.tā.bī)
	TWO DIFFERENT LETTERS WITH CLOSE OR SAME ORIGIN (MAKHRAJ)	Any time, the letters with close origin (makhrāj), follow each other إِدْغَام Merging occurs. The first of the two which also have sukoon is completely dropped. ل (Lam) and ر (Ra) (Qaf) and ك (Kaf)		قُلْ رَبِّ (Qul Rab.bi) Phonetic (Qurabb) بَلْ رَفَعَهُ (Bal Ra.fa.`a.hu) Phonetic (Barra.fa.`ah) أَلَمْ تَخْلُقْهُمْ (ʾA.lam Nakh.luq.kum) Phonetic (ʾA.lam Nakh.lukkum)
	PAIR OF LETTERS OF SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS (HEAVIER OR EASIER LETTER MERGE)	ظ (Ḍ), Completely drop Ḍ (Ḍ) and merge with heavier ط (Ṭ). ث (Ṭ), Completely drop Ṭ (Ṭ) and merge with heavier د (D). ط (Ṭ), Completely drop Ṭ and merge with heavier ط (Ṭ). ت (T), Completely drop T and merge with easier ت (T) ب (B), Completely drop B and merge with م (M)		إِذْ ظَلَمْتُمْ (ʾIz Za.lam.tum) Phonetic (ʾIzza.lam.tum) إِذْ ظَلَمُوا (ʾIz Za.la.mū) Phonetic (ʾIzza.la.mū) أُجِيبَتْ دَعْوَتُكُمَا (ʾU.jī.bat Da`.wa.tu.ku.mā) Phonetic (ʾU.jī.badda`.wa.tu.ku.mā) فَأَمْنَتْ طَائِفَةٌ (Fā.'a.ma.nat Ṭā.'i.fa.tiun)

Transliteration Table

		(ثَ ذَ). Completely drop ثَ and merge with ذَ (طَ تَ), here طَ merges.		<p>Phonetic (Fā.ma.naṭṭā.'i.fah)</p> <p>قَدْ نَبَّيْنَا (Qad Ta.bay.ya.na) Phonetic (Qatta.bay.yan)</p> <p>أَرَدْتُمْ (A.rad.tum) Phonetic (A.rattum)</p> <p>كِدْتُ (Kid.ta) Phonetic (Kitta)</p> <p>وَمَهَّدْتُ (Wa.mah.had.tu) Phonetic (Wa.mah.hattu)</p> <p>ارْكَبْ مَعَنَا (Ir.kab Ma.`a.nā) Phonetic (Ir.kamma.`a.nā)</p> <p>يُلْهَيْتُ ذَٰلِكَ (Yal.haṣ Ṣā.li.ka) Phonetic (Yal.haẓẓā.lik)</p> <p>بَسَطْتُ (Ba.saṭ.ta) Phonetic (Ba.saṭṭa)</p> <p>أَحَطْتُ (A.ḥaṭ.tu) Phonetic (A.ḥaṭṭu)</p> <p>فَرَطْتُمْ (Far.raṭ.tum) Phonetic (Far.raṭṭum)</p>
EXCEPTIONS				
EXCEPTION - I	Sakhtah Sign س (PAUSE)	To pause momentarily without breathing, and then continue on. No rules will apply, pronounce as it is. This occur only four places in Quran.	'—'	<p>عَوَجًا (`I.wa.jā —)</p> <p>مَرْقَدِنَا (Mar.qa.di.nā —)</p> <p>مَنْ رَاقٍ (Man — Rā.qi) Phonetic (Man — Rāq)</p> <p>بَلْ رَانَ (Bal — Rā.na)</p>
	Madd As-Sillah	Expected rules are not applied in these cases.		<p>يَرْضَاهُ لَكُمْ (Yar.da.hu La.kum) Phonetic (Yar.da.hu La.kum)</p> <p>فِيهِ مَهَانًا (Fi.hi Mu.hā.nan) Phonetic (Fi.hi Mu.hā.nā)</p>
	Ishmaam	To show dammah without pronouncing it.		تَأْمَنَّا (Ta'.man.nā)
EXCEPTION - II	Imaalah	To produce sound between ا (Alif) and يَ (Yā)		مَجْرَاهَا (Maj.rā.hā) Phonetic (Maj.ray.hā)
	Tas-heel of Hamza	To pronounce it between ا (Alif) and ء (Hamzah).		أَأَعْجِبِي (A'.a`.ja.miy.yun)
	Preferably changing ص (\$) to س (S)	Only, if the س sign is above ص		<p>يَبْصُطُ (Yab.su.tu) Phonetic (Yab.su.tu)</p> <p>بَصْطَةً (Baṣ.ṭa.ṭan) Phonetic (Bas.ṭah)</p> <p>الْمُصَيِّرُونَ (Al.mu.ṣay.ti.rū.na)</p> <p>Phonetic (Al.mu.ṣai.ti.rūn)</p> <p>بِمُصَيِّرٍ (Bi.mu.ṣay.ti.ri) Phonetic (Bi.mu.ṣai.tir)</p>